Oxford Democrat.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Ladies' National Magazine.

KATE DOUGLASS;
OR, PHILADELPHIA IN 1776.
BY CHARLES J. PETERSON.

[CONCLUDED.]

CHAPTER V.

THE SICK BED.

There is a small, two story house, built of wood, still standing in Philadelphia, in Fifth street, below Market, celebrated as that in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. At the period of our story it was occupied as an inn, and, in one of the upper rooms of the building, a few days after the battle, lay our hero. As Washington had retreated from Trenton the same day he made the attack, a conveyance had been provided for Mowbry, and he had been brought to Philadelphia, there to await his recovery.

It was a bright, warm winter morning, and the curtain of the window being withdrawn, the beams of the sun came merrily into the room. There are few things as cheerful as sunshine when the earth is covered with snow, and Mowbry feeling the inspiring influence of the day, as he beheld the whitened housetops glittering in the sun, raised himself feebly on his arm and looked around his apartment. During most of his illness he had been either delirious or in a stupor; and this was the first morning on which he may be said to have enjoyed his faculties clearly. An elderly female, a stranger to Mowbry, was sitting near the head of the bed. Observing the invalid move, she rose and approached him.

'How long have I been here?' said he, faintly.

'It is now the second day of June since you were brought here the night after the battle.'

'And I was all that time insensible?' he said. 'Where is the army? And where am I? This cannot be a military hospital.'

The thought of Kate was continually present to his mind, notwithstanding his conviction that she did not love him, and a sudden and wild, romantic resolution—flashed across him that she had heard of his illness and provided secretly for his comfort. Nor did the answer of the nurse, who divined his fears, material ones, satisfy him that it was true.

'The army, it is said, has moved again on Trenton, and another battle is daily expected. You are here, in a comfortable inn, with people to nurse you, and a competent physician, one who says he knew you when you resided in the city.'

'Ah! I know him—my noble surgeon.' And the intelligence continuing to perplex him, he asked again. 'But how came I here?'

The nurse hesitated a moment, and then as the occupie I was about to disclose the truth when Mowbry impatiently repeated the question, she said—

'If I must tell you, the commanding officer of the Continental forces, General Washington, himself, ordered that you should be brought to Philadelphia where you could receive better attention, and procure medicines.'

A deep flush broke over Mowbry's pale countenance as he heard these words; he sank back on his pillow and was silent. Hope, for a moment, had given him life, but now despair overcame his heart, and he scarcely cared to live. He groaned—

'My good woman,' he said, 'you have been deceived, I fear; you are—I am afraid to say—you are no servant.' But I have not a friend in the world.'

'Never mind that now,' replied the nurse. 'You are not well enough to talk of such things. His excellency would not have you moved to his own quarters, why I should only have lost a servant, in the service of my country, while many better are.'

'But I cannot allow myself to be under such obligations to another his excellency, or to any one. I am a soldier, and deserve no better treatment than the poorest private. It is my wish—you see in mine to having me removed to the hospital.'

The nurse held up her hands in expostulation, but was prevented replying by her patient's pale, and after a few brief remarks the physician entered. He was a man of mild, prepossessing appearance, with great ease, his whole appearance inspiring alike confidence and good will, and well fitted for the proprietor of such

'Ah! our patient is better, nurse,' he said, smiling at the answer. Then, approaching the bed, he took Mowbry's wrist in his left hand, and, as he did so, 'I am very much pleased to see you so well. I knew we should bring you out of it, though it was a near thing. But you are worth ten dead men yet. For one night or three weeks at furthest, you have lost as well as ever—eh! nurse?'

'Doctor,' said Mowbry, 'I do not understand all this. Why am I here instead of in the hospital with other poor fellows? As I can pay neither you nor her, it is my desire that I be put immediately under the care of the army surgeon.'

'Tut—tut,' said the physician, smiling good humoredly. 'Will you run myself and nurse out of a job? Besides, such at least as that belonging to Washington's army, you would of which he have been dead and buried before this. Now, my dear captain, we have rescued you from the jaws of death, and we intend to do our part to keep you under our care a little while longer. As for pay, we all get it, in one way or another. I work out of respect to your fine nurse for patriotism—and the landlord because he expects you to be able to foot his bill some day. But you have exhausted yourself with this foolish discussion—lie down, and try to sleep—you may rely that, when you are well, all will be settled to your satisfaction.'

Mowbry was fain to take this advice, for his head already reeled; and he was soon asleep. The physician and nurse conversed awhile apart, and then the former took his leave, though not until he had placed a couple of guineas in her hands.

'I do not want him to know that the assistance comes from me,' he said, 'for he is so proud he would refuse it, and compel us to send him to the hospital to die with the rest. But I have long known his family, and can afford to lose a few out of them, so that I can afford to lose something now. His uncle, remember, must know nothing of this, for he has cast the captain off, and I do not care to be known to the old gentleman as helping the disobedient.'

When Mowbry spoke again, and renewed his questions of the nurse, she was accordingly as close as ever; nor was he able on that day, or any subsequent one, to learn more than he did in the conversation we have recorded. He soon abandoned the attempt, satisfied that the tale of the nurse and physician was correct, and that Kate, as well as his uncle, had utterly forgotten him. If he had wanted any further evidence of this, it was afforded when he was entirely convalescent, and the nurse was about to leave him. Hitherto a hint drunk from asking directly of Kate, but now he ventured on it more, though in an assumed and careless tone, if his attendant knew anything of Mr. Stanley's. The nurse, though a wife of Mowbry's relation to Mr. Stanley, little suspected the interest her patient felt in the niece of the old

'I have never heard of Mr. Stanley,' she replied, when ill, is the name of Mowbry, when ill, is the name of Mr. Douglass, who allows no one to mention it. But the whole town is talking of Miss Stanley's marriage with Major Despencer.'

Mowbry, fortunately was sitting, for the reading he would have fallen under the blow of this intelligence. He turned white as death.

'They are not married, surely?' he said, with difficulty.

'Oh! no sir—only going to be. Miss Douglass was present at the ceremony. And she is now in the house, for I saw her myself this morning.'

Mowbry turned his face to the wall, and for a few moments remained silent. The nurse, believing he had been talking too much, and that he had been excited by the conversation, left the room. Had he been entirely well, he would have been thus unmanned. He never could have known how much hope had lingered in his breast, though he had constantly told himself that Kate would bring home and kin together before the city fell, even as a matter of policy, for she would feel more interest in him, and show more attentions. From the physician, however, he heard of his presence in the city. But he knew now that he was not to be expected.

'I wish I could be able to see the camp once more,' he said, at last, raising his head. 'I am well enough. Though the army have driven back on New York, there will be [illegible] in the spring season. I must be at my post [illegible] the night I promised, for, at that moment [illegible] he thought him. But he should cease whether he [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] in the [illegible] at once [illegible] well as [illegible] the nurse and physician was correct, and that Kate, as well as his uncle, had utterly forgotten him. If he had wanted any further evidence of this, it was afforded when he was entirely convalescent, and the nurse was about to leave him. Hitherto a hint drunk from asking directly of Kate, but now he ventured on it more, though in an assumed and careless tone, if his attendant knew anything of Mr. Stanley's. The nurse, though a wife of Mowbry's relation to Mr. Stanley, little suspected the interest her patient felt in the niece of the old

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knowledge of hurts—and get a bed ready, and lint. The wounded man seems almost lifeless—see how heavily his arms hang toward the ground. He may be faint—I will run to the spring and bring some cold water.'

When Kate returned, bearing a pitcher of the refreshing liquid, the wounded man had been brought into the house, and laid fainting on a settee in the kitchin.

'Give him air—stand all aside,' said a gentleman, apparently a surgeon. 'Ah! here is the cold water you spoke of, hurry on with it.' But, at this instant, catching a sight of Kate's attire, which was unmistakeably that of a gentlewoman, and of her niece, now looking more beautiful than ever from the excitement and exercise, he lifted his hat, and added in a deeply respectful tone, 'I beg pardon, Miss—shall I take it and bathe his forehead?'

'Let me do it,' said Kate, hastily advancing, her heart bleeding for the poor sufferer.

As she spoke, her eye, for the first time, fell on the wounded man: and, to her astonishment and horror, she recognized Mowbry. The pitcher almost fell from her hand. But instantaneously she remembered that not only were all eyes on her, but that her lover's life might depend on her composure; so, with an effort of which a nature less strong would have been incapable, she stepped quickly forward, and kneeling by his side, began to chafe his temples. She continued this, until he showed signs of returning animation, when fearing that the excitement of the recognition might be too much for him, and not wishing to betray herself before strangers, she tore herself hurriedly away, and locking herself in her room, gave way to a flood of tears, half joyful, half sad.

In about half an hour, there was a knock at the door; and rising to open it, the nurse entered.

'Cheer up, my dear lady,' she said, 'his wound has been probed and dressed: the surgeon pronounces it not dangerous, though it may prove tedious.'

'Thank God he is safe!'

'You behaved nobly, for your presence, at his revival, might have overcome him. You are a heroine. I am sure I could not have not controlled myself as you did.'

'Does he know I am here? Oh! nurse, now I shall soon learn whether he continues to love me.'

'He suspects it. When you broke away, he was, you know, reviving; and must have caught a glimpse of your face; for his first action was to look bewildered around, as if seeking some one, his first words to murmur your name.'

Kate clasped her hands, and looked up to Heaven fervently.

'He loves me still!' escaped involuntarily, in a low whisper from her lips, as if she rather thought aloud, than spoke.

'Look here, and doubt his love, if you can,' said the nurse. 'I found this on his bosom, when he lay inanimate: it is a miniature of yourself, drawn, I judge, from memory. And see, it has a dent, as if from a ball—perhaps it has saved his life.'

'Oh! I am too—too happy,' cried Kate, amid glad, gushing tears. 'What shall I do? I feel as if I could fly. When can I see him? Do let me tell him how much he has misunderstood me, and that I never, never have loved any one but him.'

And that night, when the moon was rising over the wooded hill, Kate, admitted to her lover's side, listened blushing to the story of his long despair, and owned her own unchanged and unchangeable affection. In that blessed interview all was explained, on both sides. 'I first began to hope,' said Mowbry, 'when I heard that you had fled, sooner than marry Despencer. But little did I dream, when I fell on the field to-day, what a fount of happiness this wound would open up to me.'

'My uncle has known of my place of residence,' said Kate, 'ever since I left the small house belonging to nurse's relative, for better accommodations and more congenial society at this parsonage; but he refuses to forgive me; and, I suppose, he continues equally wroth with you.'

'No—for since your flight, he has offered, if I will leave the army, and come and live with him, to make me his heir. I learn that since the evacuation of Philadelphia, and the decline of the royal prospects, he is more lenient to the patriotic side than before. I should not wonder,' he added, with a smile, 'if he were to forgive us both eventually; for, after all, he thinks more of the Mowbry and Douglass name, to say nothing of that of the Stanleys, than even of the royal supremacy.'

The recovery of Mowbry was rapid, for he had the best of nurses. Besides, was not the knowledge that his love was returned, and the sweet companionship of Kate sufficient to ensure his recovery, without other medicaments? It was not long before he was well enough to walk out, leaning on her arm; and one of his first visits was to the various localities of the battle-field.

'Here,' he said, 'was where Stirling was posted, and with his artillery, checked the enemy's advance. That spot, close by the passage, you well know; for there Wayne made his terrible stand.'

'Ah! I remember it,' said Kate, 'and how, while the desperate *melee* continued over the corpse of Col. Monckton, I thought of the struggle for the dead body of Hector. And then I prayed for my country's cause.'

'And here,' continued Mowbry, 'was the spot where I stood, with the artillery of Knox. The general says, you know, that the way in which we served our pieces had much to do in deciding the victory. Here is where I fell.'

Kate pressed her lover's arm, at these words; and after a momentary glance at the trampled earth, turned shuddering away.

'I thank God, dearest,' she said, 'daily, nay, hourly, for his mercy in sparing you, where so many have fallen. Yet I thank him, too, that you have been instrumental in assisting to establish the liberties of our country. But the night air grows chill, and you are yet weak—we must go back to the house.'

A few months subsequent to these events, Mowbry and his fair cousin were both reconciled, as he had predicted, to their uncle; the more readily perhaps, because the Stanley estates would have been in some danger of confiscation, if the next heir had not been such a patriot as our hero.

Again the old mansion was lighted up for a bridal, but this time the male guests were Americans, not British officers; and again a commander-in-chief honored the *fête* with his presence, but now it was Washington, not Sir William Howe. Nor did the bride disappoint, the company, as on a former occasion; but went through the ceremony, if not without agitation, certainly without unwillingness.

SANTA ANNA IN MEXICO.—The Mexican Monitor of February 10th mentions the arrest of several soldiers of the National Guard, who were going through the streets crying "Viva le Gen. Santa Anna." There are various indications in the papers, of a feeling in favor of the ex-President, but the government is rigorous in its measures against individuals and papers in its interest.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, MARCH 13, 1849.

WHIG "GLANCES."

The Bangor Courier makes a few "glances" at our article of the 15th ult., in which we advocated the claims of the laboring classes. Yes, "*glances*" and "*nothing else*," for it is sure not to "fairly hit." The editor talks of the "political 'small beer'" of the Democrat, the copious draughts of which he has recently taken, it would seem, so "sizzles" in his brain, as to render him quite beside himself, if he is not completely "fuddled." The "small beer" seems to have made the editor throw off a large quantity of bile, and we hope at his next "sitting" he will feel better. He will remember, however, that it is not what goes into a man that defiles him, but what comes out of him. No man in his sober senses would be guilty of belching forth so much slang in a single article as appears in the Courier of the sixth inst. Having exhausted the whig vocabulary, to find words with which to vent his spleen, the editor seems to labor under the same difficulty that did a noted preacher, who, wishing to show his contempt of a certain religious doctrine, and show it up in its most odious light, said, he could not find words to define it, unless he went to H—l, and got the D—l's dictionary.

In our article alluded to above, we had occasion to oppose with considerable warmth the intolerance and injustice sometimes practiced by the aristocracy upon the laboring classes, and objected to their being treated as mere slaves, as some operatives were in certain manufacturing establishments. This the Courier construes, in one of his logical "glances," into an insult to all laborers, and especially to the laboring young men of our State.

Our readers know very well that we have ever defended the rights of the laborer, and whenever we have labored in their behalf, have contended that their hours of labor should be limited to a certain number in a day, to give them more time to improve their own minds—store them with general intelligence, and to attend to the proper education of their families—and this the editor concludes is proof positive that we are opposed to "the spread of general intelligence" among the people, or at least he would "gull" his readers with that idea. Such "ridiculous" logic is excusable only in the man that by too free use of "small beer" is essentially "used up," or has not only made the "*attempt*," but actually *succeeded* in becoming "*stupid*."—It is in perfect keeping with the whig logic, that the *higher* you tax articles of consumption, the *cheaper* they will come to the consumer.

We repeat what we have before said, that we are not opposed to manufactories as such, or properly and fairly conducted, but to the measures pursued by the owners in many cases, and to granting them exclusive privileges, detrimental to the best interests of the laboring classes.—We would have a fair distribution of the effects of labor and capital, that all classes may enjoy equally their rights. But why is the Courier man so sensitive upon this point, and why does he adhere so tenaciously to the old practice of federalists, that have always represented the friends and advocates of laborer's rights as being their enemies, and seeking to excite the poor against the rich, if he is really the friend of the laborer as he pretends? In our last reply to the Courier, we intimated that this course would be pursued by the editor, and now our predictions are fully verified. But what has the Courier ever done for the laborer? When mechanics and others have sought to limit the hours of labor, that they might have more time for mental and moral culture, and to increase the price of labor, has it ever taken sides with them?—What interest did it manifest in the toil and fatigue of the American soldiers in the Mexican war. Its files show that its sympathy was all on the side of the enemy. The editor claims to be himself a laborer, and the associate of laborers—if so then, any "intelligent jury" will decide that the course he pursues is to advance his friends. And if it is true that he is *economically* as well as *otherwise* formed to look upon all men as equals, irrespective of wealth, or family, or profession," then, judging from his *practice*, we have a practical illustration of the force of *habit* over *conviction* and *theory*.

The Courier, not able to dispose of the "small beer," applied to itself "reeling to and fro," blunders off the track, and "glances" at our remarks, in reply to the Bath Tribune, upon the *deception* practiced in whig clubs, and boasts that by *this means* they succeeded so well in converting young men to whiggery—a conversion that would hardly be expected from a *sober* whig. But it was not the "*argument*" of whig clubs that we complained, such a thing is not of whig use; but it was the whig tirade, deception and misrepresentation, we might have said "blarney," passed off in these clubs, so much in the spirit manifested in the columns of the "pious" Courier, that we complained of. What we said too of the threats and intolerance resorted to by the whigs to prevent men from voting the Democratic ticket, is too obviously true to admit of contradiction by any decent man, though the Courier in one of its "glances" partially denies it. *We know we told the truth.*

But we must leave the Courier, with its words of "calumny" and meanness, for the present, lest we render ourself obnoxious to the charge of dealing in "small beer." Our only excuse for dwelling so long now is, that it is sometimes necessary to pay men in their own coin.

Should the Courier, at its next "sitting" and hatching, produce something consistent with "decency" and common sense, we will treat it respectfully.

☞ Many articles intended for this number of the Democrat are unavoidably postponed. They will appear next week.

It was fitting that one day of holy time—a sabbath of rest, should elapse between an administration which came in tainted with fraud, and which has been so strongly marked with Executive encroachments as the past, in order distinctly to mark the time between it and that of the Administration of Zachary Taylor which is to restore the principles of the Father of his country. [Bangor Courier.

The above is a fair index to the polluted and groveling mind of its author. Seldom have we had a purer administration than Mr. Polk's—or one that has accomplished more good for the country. It can boast of more than all the whig administrations combined. But admitting it has erred, it is deserving of respect, and will receive it from all but mere hypocritical pretenders to "piety," of the whig press.

REPORT

Of the Superintending School Committee to the inhabitants of the town of Paris.

In presenting their Annual Report, your Committee would express their regret that vacancies have existed in their number during the past year. For this reason the efficiency of the Committee has been diminished, and the duties devolving upon it, imperfectly performed.—Many of the schools in town have been visited but once, and some not at all during the year. More than this might, in some instances, have been done, had proper notice of the commencement and close of the school in some districts been given by those whose duty it is, so to do.

Engagements of the most pressing character, have, in one or two instances, prevented our visiting schools of whose commencement we have been aware; but in *no* case, where notice has been given us, has it been disregarded.

School agents in many districts do not seem to be aware that it is their duty to notify the Committee of the commencement and close of each term of School. This they can generally do with much less trouble than it would cost the Committee to learn in any other manner.—Eleven districts have been visited during the past year, at different times, and we have no hesitation in saying that the schools, generally, have been well conducted, prosperous and profitable. The teachers have for the most part been *well* qualified to manage their respective schools, and to impart instruction to those under their charge. Both teachers and taught seem to have manifested that interest which is essential in every school, and which is always observed in such as are properly regulated, and rendered profitable to all concerned.

The advantages resulting from the County Teachers' Institutes, which have been held in our town for the last two years, cannot fail to have been remarked by any one who has visited our schools during the past year. The order and system which has been introduced into them, the uniformity of books, in some degree, together with the improved methods of imparting instruction, which have received the sanction of experienced practical teachers and friends of Education throughout the county, may be said to be, in a great measure, the fruits of the Teachers' Institutes.

It is to be hoped that no friend of common schools will ever look with indifference upon any movement which has for its object, their condemnation or abolition.

It would have afforded your Committee much satisfaction to have been able to lay before the town some statistics, relative to the number of scholars who have attended school during the year, together with the length of schools, and other matters of interest connected therewith. But in the absence of sufficient data, owing to the negligence of some of the agents and teachers, this could not be done with anything like accuracy.

By a recent law of our State, (1847) it is made the duty of the School Committee of every town to forward to the Secretary of State, on or before the 10th day of April in each year, full and complete returns of all the facts under their supervision such as their length, the number of scholars, the wages of teachers, and various other matters pertaining thereto. For these facts the Committee is entirely dependent upon a "Register" which should be kept by every teacher. Hence, the same law, referred to, makes it "the duty of every teacher of a public school to keep a school register, containing the names of all the scholars who enter the school, their ages, the date of each scholar's entering and leaving school, the number of days of each scholar's attendance, the length of the school, the teacher's wages, a list of text books used, and such other facts as may be required by the blank forms furnished under the provisions of law; which register shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the school committee, and a return of the same be made to said committee at the close of the school. And no teacher shall be entitled to pay for his or her services, until the register for his or her school, properly filled up, completed and signed, shall be deposited with the school committee, or with such person as they may designate to receive it."

Another section of the same law enacts that "no town from which the full and complete returns required by law shall not have been received at the office of the Secretary of State, on the 10th day of April, shall be entitled to receive any portion of the Bank tax or other fund which may from time to time be appropriated for the support of schools."

Some of the teachers in this town during the past year have made no application to the Committee, have not received the certificate required by law, nor kept the register which it is their duty to keep, in order to be entitled to receive pay for their services, and have thus rendered themselves and the town liable to suffer no inconsiderable pecuniary loss, by their unpardonable negligence.

A reformation in this matter is *urgently demanded*. In districts No. 2, 3, and 9, the schools the past winter may almost be said to have been "pattern schools," and it is not too high praise to say that they will bear a comparison with any public schools in the county, if not in the State.

But notwithstanding so much may be said commendatory of them, it is nevertheless a "fixed fact" that our schools are not what they should be, and might be. Reasons are abundant. Among them may be enumerated the want of uniformity in text books. Your Committee has made some exertions to remedy this, and with partial success. But the efforts of committee and teacher will be fruitless without the co-operation of parents. Another reason is the want of suitable apparatus for illustration and explanation. That indispensable appendage to the school room—the *Black board*—in some schools entirely wanting, while in many others only one, of most meager dimensions, a mere apology for a black board is to be found.

Another reason, and one of *no* trifling importance, is the inconvenience or incommodiousness of many of our school houses. In some instances we have found 20, 30, or even 50 pupils crowded together in a room hardly large enough to afford wholesome accommodations for 10, and here confined upon "short allowance" of air for weeks and months, and thus sowing the seeds of disease, the fruits of which they are to realize for the remainder of their lives. Besides, the drowsy atmosphere of a crowded school room, is an effectual preventive to the formation of habits of study, and serves to render still more barren that "stony ground," upon which in many instances the seeds of learning are doomed to fall.

Another reason, and one which operates still more strongly, is the want of an appreciation of the labors of the instructor, and a sympathy with him while engaged in performing the laborious duties of his situation. The teacher is left to pursue uninterrupted, the *uneven* tenor of his way—or, if interrupted, it is, too often, only to impede or retard his progress. When difficulties or disagreements occur between teacher and pupil, instead of rendering sympathy and support to the teacher, parents are too apt to condemn him, and to believe that the pupil is injured and oppressed. Hence, arises much of the insubordination, which is such a "crying evil" in our schools.

Other reasons might be enumerated, did time allow. These, and all others, doubtless, grow out of the *want of interest* which is too plainly to be seen every where. The mass of the people do not interest themselves sufficiently in the education of the young. Our schools are left too much to take care of themselves. This is not as it should be. If our schools are worth having, they are worth sustaining; and if they are worth sustaining, they deserve to be well sustained.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WM. A. RUST, *Committee.*

THE AMERICAN FRUIT BOOK. This is the title of a book of some 280 pages, containing directions for raising, propagating and managing Fruit trees, shrubs, and plants, with a description of the best varieties, including new and valuable kinds; embellished and illustrated with numerous engravings of fruits, trees, insects, grafting, budding, training, &c., &c., by S. W. COLE, Editor of the New England Farmer, Boston, Mass. John P. Jewett, Boston, Publisher.

From a cursory examination, we judge it to be a valuable work—"adapted to the wants and within the means of every family in the country"—emphatically a work for the million—containing all the practical information necessary for the production and successful management of trees, and the selection of the best varieties of fruit." It contains a large amount of matter economically arranged, and is written in a plain, comprehensive style. The work should be in the hands of every lover of fruit in this county. It may be had of Mr. Seth Tuttle, who will visit the various towns in this county for the purpose of supplying those who may wish for a copy of the work.

The Washington Union of Tuesday, thus comments on the Inaugural Address of the new President and the immediate duty of the Democratic party:

"The new President's inaugural address is the shortest document which has probably ever been delivered by any incoming President. It consists in general of commonplaces, unexceptionable generalities. But it is impossible not to perceive the strong federal spirit which breathes from it. We say honestly, it sounds to our ears as when Whig. We hear nothing in it of the limits of powers of the federal government—of the strict construction of the constitution. On the contrary, we see powers exhibited which the constitution does not recognise, for our internal policy. It appears, too, from the language of the President, as it he were disposed to shift his own constitutional responsibility upon the shoulders of the other departments, especially of Congress. * * But it is equally obvious, from all the signs of the times, that we are to have a party, and a strong party, administration. * * The Democrats must again make shoulder to shoulder in defence of their faith."

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Edward A. Hannegan, of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Kingdom of Prussia. Union.

UNITED STATES QUARTERLY FINANCES.—An official statement from the late Secretary of the Treasury, shows the Government receipts during the quarter ending 31st December, 1848, to have been $14,211,318 08: From customs $3,181,870 76; lands $194,958 22; loan, 1847, $2,791,650; loan, 1848, $4,865,500; miscellaneous $231,263 30. The expenditures during that time were $14,272,38 81, of which there was interests on public debt and treasury notes $1,510,659 50; reimbursement of treasury notes $1,003,950, reimbursement of public debt $500,000.

The Virginia House of Delegates have passed a resolution instructing the Governor to place at the disposal of the civil authorities of Accomac county, one hundred muskets and four pieces of six-pound cannon, to enforce the oyster laws of the State.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Fourteen days later news from Europe.

The Steamship America, from Liverpool Feb. 24, arrived at Halifax on the morning of March 4, and the most important part of her news was immediately forwarded by express and telegraph for the benefit of the Boston papers, in which it appeared the next day—some hours earlier than the arrival of the steamer.

We are indebted to C. S. King, Esq., Mail Agent, between Boston and Portland, for copies of the Times, and Daily Evening Traveller, containing the news, for which and other similar favors, he will please accept our thanks.

The following is a summary of the news by the America:—

ENGLAND. Mr. Labouchere has again brought forward the government proposition for the modification of the navigation laws, and Mr. Bancroft, our Minister, states that, to whatever extent in liberality the British Parliament may be disposed to legislate in this matter, he is ready to sign a convention, to-morrow, based upon complete reciprocity, and upon the opening the entire coasting trade of the two countries to the vessels of both. By the proposed law it will be competent for an American vessel to come to Liverpool from the United States, laden with cotton or tobacco—she will be permitted to discharge all, or a part of her cargo in the Mersey, take in Manchester goods, or coals, or passengers and carry them to Glasgow or London *in transitu*, and clear out with perhaps a fresh cargo from her final port of discharge.

The cholera returns have swelled to 12,495, of which 5,516 have died, 3,788 have recovered, and 3,161 continue under treatment, or the result not stated.

The reports from California continue to excite the most intense interest. The excitement has now extended to all classes. The French Government has despatched an engineer to California, with the object of surveying the new discoveries.

FRANCE.—The National Assembly has finally voted its own dissolution, and the new Assembly will meet about the middle of May. Louis Napoleon seems to be daily gaining political strength and popularity, and politicians who have hitherto, from apprehensions of instability or other motives, withheld their support, now come forward to declare themselves Bonapartists, and accordingly a very great progress has been made in re-establishing public confidence. The *Bonnet Rouge*, the symbol of the liberty as well as of crime, has been put down in almost all parts of France. Montagnard flags and socialist inscriptions have shared the same fate.

M. Ledru Rollin having interpellated the ministry of the affairs of Rome, received in reply an intimation that the French Government did not mean to acknowledge the Roman Government, without previously ascertaining that it approved its acts; and that the French ministry was anxious that the Pope should be placed in a position becoming a temporal prince, the Head of the Catholic Church. In spite of an ineffectual effort of the Red Republicans to fetter the government by a declaration of principle, the Assembly passed unceremoniously to the orders of the day.

The course of events in continental Europe continues marked by the flight and fall of princes. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled with his family, and has taken refuge at Port San Stefano. A provisional government has been declared by the excited people, as part of Italy constituente.

In the Roman State the republican feeling has reached the highest point of excitement, and the Executive Committee has usurped the papal authority, which is altogether set aside. The Pope is *de facto* deposed, and a republic is established.

Sardinia remains quiet. The King seems conscious that he has not the confidence of the Italians; accordingly, his object seems to be confined to the maintenance of his own power within Piedmont.

Naples has not advanced a step towards the settlement of her disputes with Sicily, and we presume that matters will remain *in statu quo* until some progress can be made in the negotiations of the several powers now assembling at Brussels for the adjustment of Italian affairs.—M. Sonnaglo has arrived in London from Vienna, with a view to settle with Lord Palmerston the preliminaries of the Congress at Brussels.

HOLLAND.—The King of Holland opened the Chambers on the 14th, amidst general manifestations of attachment from his people.

PRUSSIA.—In Prussia, the elections have absorbed almost universal interest. The prospects of the Ministry have somewhat improved.

AUSTRIA.—In Austria and Hungary, affairs have again taken an unfavorable turn. The Imperialists have certainly been beaten in several encounters with Hungarians, and Buda is likely to give them a great deal of trouble. It is impossible to read the accounts of this fratricidal war, without being shocked at the frightful vindictiveness and barbarity with which hostilities are carried on.

Prince Windischgratz has been entrusted with the settlement of the affairs of Hungary.

SPAIN.—At a session of the Cortes held at Madrid, Jan. 26th, a call was made for the correspondence said to have passed, respecting the annexation of the island of Cuba to the United States. The reply was that no proposition had been made, and that no ministry composed of Spaniards, would ever listen to such a proposition, if made, and they should never cede the island of Cuba. In the Senate, also, Gen. Narvaez confirmed the above, and added that the rumors of a session were entirely unfounded, and that the island of Cuba, would always remain, as now, a part of the monarchy of Spain.

ROME.—We have from Rome the important intelligence of the deposition of the Pope and the establishment of a republic. This event took place at one o'clock in the morning of the 9th of February. It has been voted that he shall enjoy all the guarantees necessary for the independence of his spiritual power.

TURKEY.—Some of the Paris papers assert that the British Ambassador at Constantinople has protested against the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by Russia, in which course he is sustained by the Ambassador of France.

INDIA.—Moolrake has been captured, after having been battered and bombarded for an entire week, but the citadel held out. The defence seems to have been one of the most obstinate on record. On the 27th the columbines moved to the attack, and established themselves within 300 yards of the walls. Here batteries were erected, and on the 29th a terrific bombardment commenced.

On the 30th, the fort, containing 800,000 pounds of powder, was blown up by a well directed mortar. The devastation was horrible.

The Swords voted by Congress to Major Gen. Butler, Twiggs, Quitman, Worth, Henderson, and the heirs of the late General Hamer, have just been finished and forwarded from the celebrated manufactory of Ames, from Springfield. They cost $9,000.

On Monday, at 12 o'clock, President TAYLOR delivered to the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and thousands of assembled citizens, in front of the Capitol, the following INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Elected by the American People to the highest Office known to our laws, I appear here to take the Oath prescribed by the Constitution; and, in compliance with a time-honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my Countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Departments individuals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character will furnish ample guarantee for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to 'preserve, protect, and defend.' For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious Patriots I shall always defer with reverence; and especially to his example who was, by so many titles, 'the Father of his Country.'

To command the Army and Navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties and to appoint Ambassadors and other Officers; to give to Congress information of the state of Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the People under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interests, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to ensure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of History and the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other Powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a Government, confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy, before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations, I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity indispensable pre-requisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all the legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils: by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic. Z. TAYLOR.

☞ The new administration will have opposition enough from even the whigs, and cannot expect to have an easy time of it. Mr Clay has a matter or two to settle with it, and there is no disguising the fact, that every day, from this forth, will shape the opposition into form, strength and magnitude. General Taylor's administration need not lull itself into a false security.—The appetite of the whigs for office, as Mr Foote said the other evening, is the appetite of a starving man, and the disappointed, it is natural to suppose, will take means to show their disappointment. Now for fun.—[Philadelphia Times.

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STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF

PUBLIC HUMILIATION, FASTING & PRAYER.

With the advice of the Executive Council, I, JOHN W. DANA, Governor of the State of Maine, do appoint THURSDAY, the 5th day of April, as a day of PUBLIC HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER.

Occupying the relation of revolted subjects to God's universal kingdom: ungrateful to Him who daily upholds us with His arm and feeds and clothes us with His hand and scatters blessings and beauties all around us; disobedient to the laws He has given us, solely for the promotion of our highest good; duty, gratitude and a proper self regard, all demand that we at once submit ourselves to His authority, humbly sue for pardon and restoration to His favor, and henceforth cease our wanderings after the false gods we have wrought and fashioned by our own fancies, pride and passions.

Let us then on that day, as a community and individually, publicly and privately, acknowledge our allegiance to the only true God and King, seek forgiveness for our deep ingratitude and unprovoked rebellion, and ask that He may aid us to conform our future lives to the reasonable requirements of those laws, which He has briefly summed up in this, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul, mind and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself."

Given at the Council Chamber at Augusta, this seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-third.

JOHN W. DANA.

By the Governor.
EZRA B. FRENCH, *Secretary of State.*

☞ We learn that the house of Dea. S. H. Tewksbury, situated at Craigie's Mills in Oxford, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The fire is supposed to have originated from an air-tight stove. Loss not stated.

MR CLAY.—The Washington correspondent of the Jersey City Sentinel, a Taylor paper, says:—"I much fear the appearance of Henry Clay in the Senate. He still has power and was never known to forgive his enemies. The question is, will he sit tamely and acquiesce in the appointment of those who have exposed him in the late canvass. I think not. If he does, he will assuredly show a great change of character. On the contrary, if he adopts opposition, with the assistance of the democrats, would not the union and consequent prosperity of the whig party be in danger?"

DELICATE REPROOF.—We have already alluded to Gen. Taylor's Sunday travelling, and to the fact that he participated in a public reception at Louisville on Sunday. This was on the 11th of February. On the 14th, the ladies of Frankfort presented him with a copy of the Bible.—[Newark Eagle.

A STEAM BUTCHER.—During a storm on the railroad between Wilmington and Weldon, N. C., on the night of the 27th ult., a locomotive ran over eleven cows lying near each other on the track, and killed them all instantly. Eight were impaled on the cow-catcher or were under or in front of it, while three had been thrown down the embankment. This accumulation of carcasses was sufficient to stop the train, but it was not thrown off the track, and after the impediment was removed, it proceeded on.—Phil. U. S. Gaz.

A wonderful pair of twins are now in St. Louis. They are the children of Mr. Benjamin Ross, Texas county, Missouri, and were born on the 16th December, 1847. They are connected from the breast bone and abdomen, measure twenty inches in height, and weigh twenty pounds. Their connection is such that they stand face to face, heads coated over with fine black hair, and in all other respects perfect in form and feature.

ARMING EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA.—The *Washington Union* of Tuesday states that on the the last night of the session of Congress, $50,000 was appropriated for an additional purchase from the inventor of Colt's improved repeating pistols, and that a joint resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of War to furnish these arms to emigrants going to California, at the government cost prices.

The hurry to sunder the bands of matrimony is so great, that the chancery docket of the Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, is mainly made up of this business. Twenty couple were divorced last week, and about a hundred are waiting their turn.

Maj. Gen. Worth is expecting to leave Texas about April 1st, for the river Gila, to establish a military post upon the new line between the United States and Mexico.

☞ We hear that an eminent whig, who expected a fat place in this city under the administration, has returned home, and given it as his candid private opinion, publicly expressed, that Gen. Taylor is "a d——d old booby, with whom nobody can do any thing." Boston Times.

Eighty dollars were paid in N. York for four barrels of green corn and peas received by steamer Crescent City from Chagres, and sent direct to Washington.

The Washington Union states that thirty thousand persons were present at the Inauguration. Not an accident occurred.

We cannot detail the numerous acts of courtesy and kindness which have been recently extended to Mr. and Mrs. Polk. Even the pulpit, on the last Sabbath, did not think it below its sacred office to notice, among the things that "are passing away," the change of administration, and pour out its praises upon the departing President and his family and its prayers for their happiness.

Mr. Polk and his family left Washington this morning in the southern boat. Mr. Walker, the late Secretary of the Treasury accompanies them; but we are proud to say that he will return, to remain in Washington. Mr. Polk will be met at the Junction House by a committee of the democratic citizens of Richmond, who will escort him to that city.—Washinton Union of Tuesday

☞ A daily Mail between this place and Portland commenced last Wednesday, by authority of the P. M. General. It will prove a great convenience to the business portion of the community.

☞ There was no choice in the fourth Congressional District in Mass., at the last trial.—The following was the result:—Palfrey, 4901; Thompson, 3598; Robinson, 1960.

☞ The two Houses of Congress adjourned, *sine die*, at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, March 4th.

THE CABINET. All the nominations of the cabinet have been confirmed without a division, and the members have taken the oath of office: John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Sec. State. Wm. M. Meredith, of Penn., Sec. of the Treas'y. T. Ewing, of Ohio, Sec. of the Home Depart'nt. Geo. W. Crawford, of Georgia, Sec. of War. Wm. B. Preston, of Virginia, Sec. of the Navy. Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, P. M. General. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Att'y General.

THE JEFFERSONIAN—Is the name of a new democratic paper published in Bangor, by J. Bartlett—the first and second numbers of which have been received. It looks and promises well. Long life to it, and plenty of patronage.

☞ There are six Printers in the Legislature of Ohio, one of whom is Speaker.

BRIGHTON MARKET,

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON JOURNAL.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1849.

At market 450 Beef Cattle, 11 pairs Working Oxen, 24 Cows and Calves, 2200 Sheep, and 850 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Extra, $6 75; first quality, $6 25; second quality, $5 75; third do., $5 50.
Working Oxen—$80, $87, $100, $115.
Cows and Calves—$21, $26, $31, $34, $37.
Sheep—$2, $2 50, $3, $4 50 each.
Swine—4 3-4, 5—Olios 4 1-2 to 5 1-2 cents.

☞ The following letter is from Milo Calkin, Esq., another beneficiary by the use of Wistar's Balsam, and who was for several years Consul at the Sandwich Islands.

New York, Jan. 4, 1848.

S. W. Fowle—*Sir:* I am a confirmed asthmatic, having been a victim to that dreadful disease from infancy, 46 years. So severe has been the attacks, that I have resorted to the most powerful medicines for temporary relief, when death seemed inevitable—sometimes taking a hundred and fifty drops of laudanum at a single dose, produce bleeding, vomiting, &c. More than two-thirds of the last twenty years I have been obliged to sit in a chair to sleep, and for seven years past I have not been able to lie in bed more than eight months altogether. I have traversed sea and land for many years, and resided the last eleven years in a tropical climate the most healthy in the world—the Sandwich Islands. I have during life resorted to every variety of medical aid, and found no relief—life becoming a burden to me—until I was induced to try your WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used one month, which is the only month in my worldly career that I have been free from asthma; and I have been able to lie in bed every night for the month, without the slightest inconvenience.

If the good effect of the Balsam shall prove to be as lasting as it has been thus far complete, I am a made man, and can look upon the world as a desirable place of residence, like other men. My case has often been pronounced by the best physicians as one of the most desperate and hopeless, and I have long since abandoned the last hope of a recovery; and I hardly dare believe my own senses now, for fear of another bitter disappointment.

Yours respectfully, MILO CALKIN.

P. S. I am known in Boston by Messrs. Proctor and Butler, 69 State street, and Messrs. A. L. Denison & Co. 295 Washington street, who can inform you of my standing abroad and home.

☞ None genuine without the written signature of L. BUTTS.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally. 2w46

From the Christian Freeman.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE OF THE EFFICACY OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM.—While we repudiate quackery, we are always pleased to give credit for that which is truly useful, and to give information which will benefit others. A few days ago, a brother of ours, from Norway, Me., came into our office, in comfortable health, whom we did not expect to see on earth again. We received a letter a few weeks since, from another brother, resident in the town with him, saying that he was confined to his bed, and could not probably continue but a short time. Judge then of our surprise when we saw him enter our office. He has a slight cough remaining, as it would be natural that he should have, until he has further time for acquiring strength of lungs. But he is in comfortable health. The following letter which he addresses to the general Boston Agent for the medicine which has restored him so wonderfully, will show what medicine has been the instrument of the good work.

Boston, Feb. 16, 1847.

Dr. D. F. Bradlee,—Sir:—I cannot refrain from saying a word in commendation of "Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life." Here is a plain statement of facts in relation to my case, and if they are of any service in helping the sick to seek relief at the source from whence I obtained it, I shall be thankful.

My residence is Norway, Me. Three years ago last fall, I took a violent cold, which left a cough of the most aggravating kind, accompanied by a severe pain in the left side. Last June I became so feeble, that I was obliged to quit all work, and was confined to the house until about four weeks since. During that time I procured the best medical advice, and tried nearly all the medicines which are to our knowledge in such cases, but could find no relief, but grew worse, and for the last three weeks was confined to my bed. Two of my physicians gave me up as past recovery. But as Destiny would have it, I heard of the Hungarian Balsam and immediately procured a bottle. This gave me instant relief, and six bottles have broken up the cough, and placed me in a situation to commence with advancing health, my usual occupation.

Yours truly,
CHUCHILL COBB.

D. F. BRADLEE, 120 Washington street, Boston, Agent for the United States and British Provinces.

Pamphlets respecting the Great Indian Remedy may be had gratis of S. K. HAMMOND, the only Agent in Paris.

March 6, 1849. 4w44—6:DFBB

MARRIAGES.

In Norway, 6th inst., by Rev. Mr. Wood, Mr. Charles Cole, of Hebron, to Miss Helen M. Cushman, of Bethel.

In Norway Corner, Otis, Feb. 11, C. H. Cox, of Mansfield, Ohio, to Miss Helen M. Cushman, of Bethel.

DEATHS.

In this town, 5th inst., Otis H. Stephens, son of Ephraim and Nancy Stephens, aged 20 years, 7 months and 7 days.

Softly his spirit bore its flight
Upon the Morning Breeze,
How soon he smiled his soul away
And left his flesh at ease. Comm.

In Brunswick, 5th inst., Joseph Woodwell, Esquire, aged 84 years.

The deceased was one of those brave men who served in the struggle to secure our independence, and was promoted by Washington to the commission of [illegible]. He served till the close of the war. He was formerly Representative from Salem, N. H., three years in succession. He afterwards removed to Andover, Maine, and has resided in Brunswick the last 36 years. He was a Ruling Elder for many years, and always proved for the maintenance of that liberty which he fought to gain, that it might be transmitted unimpaired to future generations, and was at last gathered to his fathers, like a shock of corn fully ripe. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people at the Meeting house at Brunswick Point; an able discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. Tingley, from 1st Cor. 15: 49—"And as we have borne the image of the earthly, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly." Comm.

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company have made the fifth assessment of Five Dollars on each and every share, subscribed for and taken in the Capital Stock of said Company, and that the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer at his office in Buckfield, on the 11th day of April next.

WASHINGTON LONG,
Treasurer of the B. B. R. R. Co.
Buckfield, March 5, 1849. 45

Window Sash!

3000 LIGHTS of WINDOW SASH, from 7x9 to 11x16, glazed and unglazed, for sale by

E. B. HUMPHREY

North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. tf 39

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

CALEB WIGHT, Administrator of the Estate of Timothy Wight, late of Gilead in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

S. H. TEWKSBURY, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Tewksbury, late of Oxford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and his private account,

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

MARY ETHRIDGE, Administratrix of the estate of Nathaniel Ethridge, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Widow's dower out of the real estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel on the seventeenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

JEDEDIAH BURBANK, Guardian of Elizabeth A. Burbank and other minor children of Samuel Barker, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his Guardianship of said minors,

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of OLIVE ADAMS, Widow of Isaac Adams, late of Gilead in said county, deceased, praying for allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

SAMUEL CRAFTS, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathaniel Crafts, late of Hebron in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of ALGERNON S. HOWE, Guardian of Charles S. Andrews and John W. H. Andrews, minor children and heirs of Lucy G. B. Andrews, late of Brookfield in the State of Massachusetts, praying for license to sell certain Real Estate of said Wards, lying in Oxford in this County, and set out to the said Wards, and the proceeds put out on interest for the benefit of said Wards,

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

SUSANNAH PACKARD, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Isaac Packard late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Guardian's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, on the fourteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Tavern of Sidney Bridgham in Buckfield Village, the following described real estate belonging to

LEVI CUSHMAN,

a minor son and heir of Levi Cushman, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, viz:—Two certain pieces of Real Estate, one of which is one-fourth part of a certain Gunpowder Mill or Factory, situated in the town of Sumner in said county, with the Water privilege and land thereto belonging, as conveyed by the Deed of William Cressey to the said Levi Cushman, deceased, which Deed is duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County;—the other parcel being two-thirds part of a certain Saw-Mill with the water privilege and land thereto belonging, situated in said Buckfield, as conveyed to said Cushman, deceased, and others, by Samuel F. Brown and Jane his wife, and by Lorenzo Atwood to the said deceased, by the several Deeds, which are duly recorded as aforesaid. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

CORDELIA CUSHMAN, } Guardian for
Buckfield, March 11, 1849. } said minors. 45

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of JOHN JAMESON, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Barker, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal property of said deceased was not sufficient to pay the just debts of said deceased by the sum of three thousand dollars, and therefore praying for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary to produce that sum and pay charges of administration and incidental charges—Also, on the Petition of Elijah Barker, Widow of said deceased, praying for allowance out of the personal property of her late husband; and also on the said Administrator's first and private account, presented at this Term:

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty nine.

JONATHAN COLE, Administrator of the estate of Henry H. Packard, late of Woodstock in said county, deceased, having presented his petition praying for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to produce five hundred dollars to pay the just debts of said deceased, and to pay the charges of administration, and incidental charges:

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Jon Prince, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Oxford,

E. W. WOODBURY, Guardian of LYDIA J. TWOMBLY, minor daughter of William Twombly, late of Sweden in said county, deceased, respectfully represents, that his said Ward owns an interest in the homestead farm of said deceased, situated in said Sweden, containing about twenty acres of land with the buildings thereon—which interest is the residue and remainder of said farm, after the decease of her mother, Judith Twombly, and subject to the support of her said mother—that he has received from Benjamin Webster, Jr., the offer of eight hundred dollars for the said undescribed real estate of said farm in fee simple, and by an arrangement with said Judith, nearly the whole of said sum is to vest in said Ward as her own property, that said offer is advantageous to said Ward, and that the interest of said Ward and all concerned will be best promoted by an immediate acceptance of the same, and the premises thereof put at interest for the benefit of said Ward. Wherefore he prays, that he may be authorized to accept said offer and sell and convey said estate, as the statute in such case provides.

45 E. W. WOODBURY.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

45 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

WILLIAM ADAMS, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Enoch Adams, late of Andover in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of OLIVE ADAMS, Widow of Isaac Adams, late of Gilead in said county, deceased, praying for allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

To the Hon. Jon Prince, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Oxford,

E. W. WOODBURY, Guardian of LYDIA J. TWOMBLY, minor daughter of William Twombly, late of Sweden in said county, deceased, respectfully represents, that his said Ward owns an interest in the homestead farm of said deceased, situated in said Sweden, containing about twenty acres of land with the buildings thereon—which interest is the residue and remainder of said farm, after the decease of her mother, Judith Twombly, and subject to the support of her said mother—that he has received from Benjamin Webster, Jr., the offer of eight hundred dollars for the said undescribed real estate of said farm in fee simple, and by an arrangement with said Judith, nearly the whole of said sum is to vest in said Ward as her own property, that said offer is advantageous to said Ward, and that the interest of said Ward and all concerned will be best promoted by an immediate acceptance of the same, and the premises thereof put at interest for the benefit of said Ward. Wherefore he prays, that he may be authorized to accept said offer and sell and convey said estate, as the statute in such case provides.

E. W. WOODBURY.

March 6, 1849.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

DAVID J. BRIGGS, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Hart Briggs, late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed, as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

HANNAH HASKELL, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Hezekiah Haskell, late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

REUEL WASHBURN, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Fuller, late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

SARAH JORDAN, Administratrix of the estate of Abraham Jordan, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased, and also her Petition praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty nine.

ON the Foregoing Petition, it was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty nine.

JANE WASHBURN, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Washburn, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty nine.

P. C. WADSWORTH, Guardian of ERI WADSWORTH and others, minor children of John Wadsworth, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship,

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the second day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty nine.

SARAH JORDAN, Administratrix of the estate of Abraham Jordan, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased, and also her Petition praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty nine.

JANE WASHBURN, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Washburn, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty nine.

P. C. WADSWORTH, Guardian of ERI WADSWORTH and others, minor children of John Wadsworth, late of Hiram in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship,

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the second day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice

to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

ROLLIS MANSFIELD, late of Fryeburg,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EDWARD SHIRLEY.

March 6, 1849. 45

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice

to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

BENJAMIN WOODBURY, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ASA WOODBURY,

March 6th, 1849. 45

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice

to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

NATHANIEL HUTCHINS, late of Stowe,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BENJAMIN WILEY, Jr.

March 6, 1849. 45

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 18th of April next at two o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest which

ZEBULON BRYANT,

late of Greenwood in the county of Oxford, deceased, had in his late homestead farm in said Greenwood, including the reversion of the Widow's dower therein. Said farm has considerable valuable timber on it, and lies near the road to the Rail Road.

And on Tuesday the first day of May next, at the old Richmond farm, so called, in Oxford in said county, will be sold at public Auction one undivided sixty-fifth part of said Farm, including the reversion of the Widow's dower therein—belonging to said Bryant's estate.

Said sales will take place as above specified, unless said property should be previously sold at private sale. Terms, Cash.

ISAAC MANN, Administrator on said estate.
Paris, March 19, 1849. 45

Guardian's Sale.

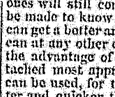
PURSUANT to license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public or private sale at the house of the subscriber in Oxford, on Saturday, the seventh day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., all the interest which

GEORGE BRYANT,

a minor, has as heir of Elijah Richmond, late of Oxford, deceased, in and to certain Real Estate situate in said Oxford, the same being one sixty-fifth part of a certain wild lot called the "Rocky Dundy Lot."

ALANSON BRYANT, } Guardian for
Oxford, March 6, 1849. } said minor. 3w

Farm for Sale.



WILL be sold at a bargain, the farm lately occupied by Henry H. Packard, deceased, in Woodstock in the county of Oxford. The farm consists of one hundred acres of good land, about seventy-five of which are in tillage, pasturing and mowing. Cuts about forty tons of Hay annually. Buildings well finished and in good repair. Terms, $200 in six months; the remainder on time with good security. Enquire of

JONATHAN COLE, Adm'r.
Woodstock, March 6, 1849. tf 45

FRANCIS BLAKE,

FARMERS HEAD QUARTERS,

Harrison, Me.,

—OFFERS FO

AGRICULTURAL.

OXFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Trustees of the OXFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY offer the following premiums to successful competitors, at their Exhibition and Cattle Show to be holden on PARIS HILL, *Wednesday and Thursday, October* 17 *and* 18, 1849.

On Crops.

For the best crop of Wheat, not less than one acre,	$5 00
For 2d best do.	3 00
For 3d best do.	2 00
For 4th best do.	1 00
For best specimen of Seed Wheat, not less than one bushel,	1 00
To entitle an applicant to the *first* premium on Wheat, he must raise not less than thirty bushels per acre.	
For best crop of Indian Corn, not less than one acre,	4 00
For 2d best do.	3 00
For 3d best do.	2 00
For 4th best do.	1 00
For best specimen of Seed Corn, as to kind and quality,	75
For 2d best do.	50
For best crop of Rye, not less than one acre,	3 00
For 2d best do.	2 00
For 3d best do.	1 00
For best crop of White Beans, not less than 1-4 acre,	2 00
For 2d best do.	1 00
For best crop of Peas, not less than 1-2 acre,	2 00
For 2d best do.	1 00
For best crop of Oats, not less than one acre,	2 00
For 2d best do.	1 00
For best crop of Potatoes,	3 00
For 2d best do.	2 00
For 3d best do.	1 00
For best crop of Carrots, not less than 1-8 acre,	2 00
For 2d best do.	1 00

All to be raised in Oxford County the present season, from the plough. Claimants will be required to state in writing, the nature and condition of the land, and a short history of the cultivation, giving the kind, quantity and quality of the seed, and all expenses. The land to be measured by a practical surveyor.

Stock.

For best Horse, kept for Mares in this County, during this season,	3 00
For 2d best do.	2 00
For best breeding Mare,	2 00
For 2d best do.	1 00
For best yoke of Working Oxen,	2 00
For best team of Working Oxen, not less than ten Yokes from one town,	10 00
For 2d best do.	5 00
For best yoke Fat Oxen,	2 00
For best Milch Cow,	3 00
For 2d best do.	2 00
For 3d best do.	1 00
For best Bull kept for Cows during the season in this County,	4 00
For 2d best do.	3 00
For 3d best do.	2 00
For best yoke 3 year old Steers,	3 00
For 2d best do.	2 00
For 3d best do.	1 00
For best yoke 2 year old Steers,	2 00
For 2d best do.	1 50
For 3d best do.	1 00
For best yoke yearling Steers,	1 50
For 2d best do.	1 00
For 3d best do.	50
For best two year old Heifer,	2 00
For 2d best do.	1 00
For best Yearling Heifer,	1 50
For 2d best do.	1 00
For best Bull Calf,	1 00
For 2d best do.	50
For best Heifer do.	50
For best pair Steer Calves,	1 00
For best flock of Sheep, not less than 30 in number, 3-4 Ewes,	4 00
For 2d best do., not less than 20 in number,	3 00
For 3d best do., not less than 15 in number,	2 00
For best Ram,	3 00
For 2d best do.	2 00
For 3d best do.	1 00
For best Boar,	3 00
For 2d best do.	2 00
For best Sow, kept for breeding,	4 00
For 2d best do.	2 50
For best litter of Pigs, not less than four, presented by the person who raised and reared them,	2 00
For 2d best do.	1 00

To entitle an applicant to a premium on Stock, the animals must have been owned in the County at least six months prior to any annual exhibition; and the claimant must present a certificate, stating the breed and manner of raising the animal, and its particular advantages. The qualities of the Milch Cow, must be proved by written evidence, and of Working Oxen by actual trial and discipline.

Horticulture.

For best specimen of Winter Apples,	2 00
For 2d best do.	1 00
For 3d best do.	50
For best specimen of Fall Apples,	2 00
For 2d best do.	1 00
For 3d best do.	50
For best specimen of Pears,	50
For best specimen of Plums,	50
For best specimen of Grapes,	50

Silk.

For the greatest quantity of Cocoons raised in the County this season,	2 00
For the best specimen of Sewing Silk manufactured in the County, not less than one pound, this season,	2 00
For the best pair of Silk Gloves, Stockings, or Handkerchiefs, manufactured in the County, from silk reeled therein,	1 00

Dairy.

For the best Cheese, one or more, not less than 30 pounds,	3 00
For 2d best do.	2 00
For 3d best do.	1 00
For best Butter, made in June, not less than 30 pounds,	3 00
For 2d best do.	2 00
For 3d best do.	1 00
For best Fall made Butter,	2 00
For 2d best do.	1 00
For 3d best do.	50

Claimants will present a concise statement in writing, of their process, and when made.

Manufactures.

For the best Breaking up Plough,	3 00
For 2d best do.	2 00
For best Seed Plough,	1 00
For best piece of Fulled Cloth, of household manufacture, not less than ten yards,	2 00
For 2d best do.	1 00
For the best do. of Factory make,	1 00
For the best piece of Satinett, 10 yds.	1 00
For the best piece of Cassimere, 10 yards,	1 00
For best piece of Woolen Flannel, of household make, 10 yards, undressed,	1 00
For best piece of Frocking, not less than 10 yards,	1 00
For the best Pitch Fork,	50
For the best Manure Fork,	75
For best piece of Cabinet Furniture,	2 00
For 2d best do.	1 00
For the best Narrow Axe,	50
For the best Broad Axe,	1 00
For the best Hoe,	50
For the best pair Thin Boots, sewed,	1 00
For the best pair of do. do. pegged,	50
For the best pair Thick do. sewed,	1 00
For the best pair of do. do. pegged,	50
For the best Fur Hat for man,	1 00
For the best side of Sole Leather,	1 00
For the best side of Upper Leather,	1 00
For best side of Harness Leather,	1 00
For the best Calf Skin,	50
For the best single horse wagon Harness,	2 00
For the best single horse Wagon,	3 00
For the best single horse Sleigh, so constructed that the left runner will follow directly after the horse, making two paths, and a ridge in the middle of the road,	3 00
For the best Horse-cart and Harness,	2 00
For the best Ox-cart,	2 00
For the best Ox-yoke with bows, staples and ring,	1 00
For the best horse Rake,	1 00
For the best specimen of Wheat Flour, not less than 35 lbs. to the bushel, to be awarded to the Miller who manufactured it,	1 00

Ploughing Match.

To the person who shall plough one-eighth of an acre in the best manner and at the least expense, without injuring his team, by oxen or horses,	4 00
For 2d best performance of the same,	3 00
For 3d best do do do	2 00
For 4th best do do do	1 00

No person shall have an advantage in obtaining a premium on account of time, provided the work is accomplished in 10 minutes.

No person need expect a premium unless his ploughing is well done.

Drawing Match.

For the yoke of Oxen that will draw the heaviest load on a stone drag,	2 00

REGULATIONS.

The Trustees reserve fifty dollars conditionally, to be appropriated as Premiums on such objects as may be presented, or claims made, that are not named in this schedule, according to the discretion of the awarding Committees. But the ladies, for their contribution, we presume, will be entitled to a part of this fund.

All preparatory business will be done on Wednesday. The Address, Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, and the whole Exhibition, will be on Thursday.

On Wednesday evening an Agricultural conference will be had.

All entries for Premiums, except for Stock, must be made with the Recording Secretary, before three o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, and all written statements, relating to those claims, must be deposited with him by that time. Entries for Stock must be made to the Secretary by eight o'clock on Thursday.

The written evidence required to prove a claimant's title to an awarded Premium, will be his own certificate, and the affidavit of some disinterested witness.

No premium will be awarded on any object which the Committee, on examination, shall not deem worthy of a premium, whether there be competition or not.—And all articles to be entitled to a premium or gratuity, must be of recent manufacture in said County.

All articles for premium or exhibition only, may be deposited with the committee of arrangements, by whom pens will be prepared for live stock, and room for manufactured articles and vegetables, where all will be safe.

The teams for the Ploughing Match will be in the field by nine o'clock, and start in the work precisely at half past nine.

No animal or article which has formerly drawn a premium in this Society will be entitled to the *same* premium again.

In awarding premiums, no preference will be given to members of the Society, other than the discounts allowed by law.

Persons claiming premiums for crops of Corn or Grain, will be required to deliver to the Secretary a statement in writing, specifying the kind and quantity of dressing put upon the land; the course pursued in cultivating the same, and the kind of land cultivated—with such other circumstances as may be considered useful.

Those claiming premiums for Cattle, Horses, or other animals, will make a similar statement of the breed, or stock, and of the advantages thereof for labor, the dairy, fattening, or other purposes—together with the mode and expense of rearing and treating the same.

Persons claiming premiums will take particular notice that the above regulations will be strictly adhered to by the Awarding Committees.

Particulars relating to order of exercises, with the name of the Orator, and place for the meeting of the several Committees, will be announced previous to the Fair, in hand bill form, and in the papers of the County.

The Trustees and awarding Committees will meet together on Wednesday, at ten o'clock A. M., and all vacancies will be filled by the Trustees at three o'clock P. M., which will enable the Committees to commence their duties at that time with a full board.

THOMAS CROCKER,
LUTHER P. PIKE,
DANIEL CHAPLIN,
NOAH PRINCE,
SAMUEL HERSEY,
EBENEZER EAMS,
ARCH LEAVITT,
} *Trustees.*

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

CHARLES ANDREWS, AMERICA THAYER, ALFRED ANDREWS, WM. K. KIMBALL, B. C. CUMMINGS, NATHAN M. MARBLE, THOMAS H. BROWN, E. W. CLARK, ORISON RIPLEY, STEPHEN D. HUTCHISSON, HIRAM HUBBARD, GEO. P. HOOPER, JAIRUS K. HAMMOND.

AWARDING COMMITTEES.

On Domestic and Fancy Articles.

Mrs. Charles Andrews, *Paris*; Mrs. Arabella Carter, *Paris*; Mrs. Nathan M. Marble, *Paris*; Mrs. Benjamin Tucker, Jr., *Norway*; Mrs. John Parsons, *Paris*; Mrs. Orin Farrar, *Buckfield*; Miss Adelpha Hawkins, *Paris*; Miss Sarah A. Brown, *Norway*; Miss Sarah Goodenow, *Paris*; Miss Sarah J. Prentiss, *Paris*.

On Corn, Rye, Wheat, Oats, Peas and Beans.

George W. Cushman, *Woodstock*; Amos T. Holt, *Norway*; Levi Thayer, *Paris*.

On Potatoes and other Roots.

David Noyes, *Norway*; John Dunham, *Buckfield*; William H. Torrey, *Turner*.

On Town Teams.

Sampson Reed, *Hartford*; Benj. Richards, *Oxford*; Dastine Spalding, *Buckfield*.

On Working Oxen and Beef Cattle.

Isaac Strickland, *Turner*; Rufus Stowell, *Paris*; Ethie Farrar, *Buckfield*.

On Milch Cows.

Joel B. Thayer, *Paris*; Nathaniel Pike, *Norway*; E. R. Holmes, *Oxford*.

On Bulls, Steers and Heifers.

Richard Hutchinson, *Hartford*; Manasseh M. Dunham, *Norway*; David R. Ripley, *Paris*.

On Horses.

Alden Dillingham, *Turner*; Asaph Kittredge, *Paris*; Asa Danforth, *Norway*.

On Sheep and Swine.

M. B. Bartlett, *Norway*; H. R. Parsons, *Paris*; Lemuel Swallow, *Buckfield*.

On Horticulture.

Stephen Emery, *Paris*; Ephraim Hutchins, *Buckfield*; Jonathan P. Smith, *Norway*.

On Silk.

Thomas Cross, *Buckfield*; Stephen Emery, *Paris*; John A. Poor, *Buckfield*.

On Dairy.

Z. R. Robinson, *Sumner*; John Perry, *Paris*; Moses Hammond, *Paris*.

On Tools and Agricultural Implements.

John Parsons, *Paris*; Joel Miller, *Norway*; Rufus Bicknell, *Paris*.

On Leather and Harnesses.

Benjamin Tucker, Jr., *Norway*; John T. Clarke, *Paris*; Alexander Robinson, *Buckfield*.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Mark P. Smith, *Norway*; Cyrus Hardison, *Paris*; James Perham, *Paris*.

On Cloths.

A. C. Denison, *Norway*; Zebulon Perry, *Buckfield*; B. C. Cummings, *Paris*.

On Cabinet Work.

Anton Parsons, *Buckfield*; Silas Mann, Jr., *Paris*; Benjamin Wilson, *Paris*.

Wagons and Sleighs.

Jedediah Bonbank, *Hebron*; Nathaniel Rounds, *Bridgton*; John Merrill, *Paris*.

Miscellaneous Articles.

R. K. Goodenow, *Paris*; Ichabod Bartlett, *Norway*; Timothy Ludden, *Turner*.

On Ploughing.

Cyrus Thompson, Jr., *Hebron*; William Thomas, *Oxford*; Joseph Sanborn, *Hebron*; James Bennett, *Norway*; Austin Partridge, *Paris*.

On Drawing Match.

John M. Eustis, *Dixfield*; Ichabod M. Thomas, *Oxford*; Henry French, *Turner*; Hiram Millett, *Norway*; John Baker, *Waterford*.

E. W. CLARK,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

☞ All perogee and transactions by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

April 17, 1849. tf 20

NEW STORE & NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

A. C. DENISON & C. P. TRUE
HAVING FORMED A CONNECTION IN BUSINESS UNDER THE FIRM OF

DENISON & TRUE,

AND having made large additions to their Store the past Summer, making it now the largest Store in the County, are now receiving from Portland, Boston, and New York

A Large and General Assortment of Goods,

adapted to the country trade, which, in consequence of their facilities for purchasing,

CAN AND WILL BE SOLD LOW:

and they would respectfully invite new and especially their old customers to call and examine their Stock of Goods, as we are confident all of it cannot fail to please. We intend to keep a large article usually kept in a Variety Store, among which may be found

Blue, Black, Brown and Gilt Mixed BROAD CLOTHS; Fancy and other Cloths and Cassimeres;
Fancy and Black Cassimere and Doe Skins; Satin Vestings; Flannels;
Vestings, of all qualities and styles;—Prints, Ginghams;
DRESS and CLOAK GOODS, such as Cobarg, Lustres, Lyonese, Merinos, Mousselaine de Laines, Mode Lustres, Gros de Naples, &c. &c.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings, of all qualities; Ticking; Batting; Rolls; Wadding; Cotton and Flannels, Gloves; Hose; Ribbons and Whole Goods;

Hats, Caps, Buffaloes, Mitts, Furs.

A Great Variety of ROOM PAPERS and CARPETINGS. Also, A Splendid Assortment of

Crockery Ware and Looking Glasses; Hard Ware;
W. I Goods and Groceries, Corn, Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, Steel,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
RUBBER OVERSHOES, all kinds.
WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER.
LAMP AND LINSEED OILS, PAINTS, GROUND LEAD, ETC.

WANTED,

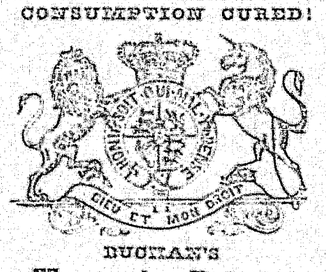
10,000 Bushels of OATS; 2000 do. BEANS; 200 do. RYE,
20 Tons of APPLE; 10,000 Pounds of WOOL;
50 Tons of RAGS delivered at Paper Mill at Stow Falls or Denison's Store;
20 Tons ROUND HOOP IRON in two or three weeks.

For which CASH in part will be paid, if wanted.

DENISON & TRUE.

Norway Village, Oct. 21, 1848. tf 25

CONSUMPTION CURED!



DUNHAM'S
Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA,
AND CONSUMPTION!

DUNHAM'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM,

ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY

SPITTING OF BLOOD!

REMEMBER THIS:

PAIN IN THE SIDE!

BE WISE TO DAY!

PREPARE FOR WINTER!!

PETER S. ROSS,
Fashionable Tailor,
Norway Village,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to

Full and Winter Fashions.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1848. 3tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Readers, Spelling Books, and all other books used in Schools, for sale by

Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1848. D. WALTON. 3tf

BLANKS! BLANKS!

A PRIME assortment of BLANKS, printed on good paper, and for sale at the lowest prices at the bookstore of the subscriber, near the Court House.

Warrantee Deeds	Common Bonds
Mortgage "	Attachment "
Quit Claim "	Arbitration "
Administrators' deeds	Summons
Common "	Executions
Collectors' "	Mittimus
Sheriffs' "	Writs of Replevin
Selectmen's "	Capias
Surveyors' "	Subpœna
Judgment Notes	Writs of Entry
Promissory "	Notice to Tenants
Common Notes	Notice
Negotiable "	Constable's Sales
Orders	Bills of Sale
Receipts	Bonds for Titles

All orders for the above or any other kind of Blanks, left with the subscriber, will be promptly attended to.

D. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1848.

CHILD BIRTH.

VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC WORK

Just published by the subscriber, and for sale at his bookstore at Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1848. D. WALTON.

SPECTACLES

Sheet Zinc & Lead

FOR sale at the Oil Store of

D. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1848.

BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, and for sale at the lowest prices at the bookstore of the subscriber, near the Court House.

D. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1848.

E. E. BRYANT,
DENTIST,
NORWAY VILLAGE.

HAS just returned from Boston with a new and complete assortment of

Warranted Instruments.

Stoves! Stoves!!

THE subscriber has for sale a few Stoves, for Cooking, Air-tight and Fire Place use, which he will sell low for cash.

D. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1848.

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT WORK.

CHILD-BIRTH:

A Valuable Scientific Work upon the Subject of Generation and Child-Birth, by R. M. WEISSENHOFF, M. D., *late of Paris, just published in New York, by the Author.*

THIS work contains recently discovered information upon a subject of the highest importance to married persons or those contemplating marriage. It will be found of especial value to those whose means, health, or circumstances, do not permit them to increase the number of their family, without great inconvenience, suffering, or perhaps risk of life. A method avoiding these dangers and troubles at will, recently discovered by a celebrated French Physician, is fully communicated in this work, so that any person may avail himself of it at once, without purchasing any instrument, medicine, or other article, from the author. By means of the invention here set forth, most connubial evils, and secrets of the married bed, are at once placed entirely at the control of the parties, in a perfectly safe, simple, and natural manner, and rendered as much a matter of course, and of as little importance, as the washing of the hands. Nor does it cost much, being within the reach of all. The process is sure, safe, inoffensive, convenient, simple, and cannot be discovered by any one in the least.

MORALLY CONSIDERED

The object of this work can be shown to be for the highest moral improvement by the sound physiological principles, political economy and truth it unfolds. It shows how a physical great effect may be produced peacefully and without injury to the organization, which the means now in use attempt to accomplish by the most baneful and repulsive means. The principles it unfolds are new to the world. The means will be welcomed by all sensible, right-minded and reasoning people as a discovery in physiology of the highest importance to the happiness of married life.

THE INSTINCT OF NATURE.

Let us, then, in the name of God, and of the cause, [illegible] With [illegible] we have, in all [illegible] a deep sense of our sins, and the evidences of [illegible] others, with compassion, and the [illegible] in the [illegible] of the most fearful character. Who, [illegible] has not, in the course of his [illegible] very often [illegible] the most fearful [illegible] Who, [illegible] has not, in the course of his [illegible] been a witness to misery [illegible] consequences of nature?

YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE.

Young married people, whose fortunes are not yet [illegible] will find in this work matter to interest [illegible] information of the highest value. [illegible] they should read any second, to ignorance. But even of married people, now advanced in [illegible] there is much in the author that if these had possessed [illegible] acquaintance in early life, it would have saved them from half the suffering and deprivation they have endured.

UNHAPPY WIVES.

Unhappy wives, who feel that their physical energies [illegible] health [illegible] that they [illegible] duties of [illegible] and who consequently [illegible] of [illegible] will find in the [illegible] that will [illegible] their confidence, will feel the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] joy. In all [illegible] I [illegible] wife. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ISSUES
MISSING

ISSUES
MISSING